WONDERFUL WEAPONS.

Successful Tests of Rapid-Fire and

A new rapid-fire gun, designed for the

protection of the mine fields, and a novel

semi-automatic six-pounder for the navy,

were successfully tested yesterday on the

proving grounds of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company at Derby, Conn.,

before a large number of spectators. These

guns were built for the army and navy, re-

spectively, under contracts awarded at the

beginning of the war with Spain, and will

plan and scope of national defense. The

army gun is a aix-pounder of the Driggs

ENTERTAINED BY THE QUEEN.

Woman's Council Delegates Take Tea

With Her at Windsor.

A number of the American, colonial and

continental guests of the international con-

gress of women having expressed a desire

to pay their respects to the queen, Lady

Aberdeen arranged a trip to Windsor yes-

terday afternoon, when her majesty assent-

ed to the suggestion that she should drive

slowly through the quadrangle of the castle and receive a few of the more prominent

Miss Susan B. Anthony, who, with Mrs.

May Wright Sewall, the newly elected pres-

ore, and I could not but feel a thrill when

pleased me most was when her majesty said: 'Now, I cannot have these ladies

as a recognition of the great won

years younger than when I saw her ten years ago. Every line in her face displayed

serenity, sweetness and pleasure. She look-

the mouth shown in most photographs of her, indicating disdain. The whole bearing of her majesty was a symbol that she, who

has governed the mightlest of empires for sixty-three years, has finally recognized intuitively that she crowns her work in

recognizing the claims of her sex to equal rights with men. With what womanly pride we joined in 'God Save the Queen.' The impression we all carried away of the

greatest woman of the century was one of strong intellect governing fine and woman-

PLOT FOR OPERA BOUFFE.

A Negro Requests Gen. Brooke to Pri

claim Him "True King."

A dispatch from Havana states that an

African society, known as the Holy King

Melchor, which pretends to guard the in-

terests of Africans and their descendants,

has asked for the intervention of Gov.

The head of the society is called "Holy

King, or God on Earth." He acts with a

council of negroes. The organization ex-

tends over the entire island, and among its members are to be found many of pure

Eusebio Zayas has presented a long state

ment to Gen. Brooke, in which he sets

forth that one Emmanuel, in the name of

the society, has been illegally collecting money and victimizing the negroes. Zayas

requests Gen. Brooke to declare him the

true king of the organization and to oust "the pretender, Emmanuel."

Gen. Brooke, having decided that the re-

cent history of Samoa is "sufficient to de-ter Americans from interfering in disputes

between so-called royal factions," declined

to have anything to do with the case and returned the petition to Zayas.

Difficulties of Government.

At Warm Springs, Gal, the Georgia Bar

Association adjourned yesterday afternoon,

after electing J. A. Lamar of Augusta, Ga

president, and listering to an address by

William L. Wilson, president of Washing-

President Wilson took as his subject the increasing difficulties of democratic govern-ment as they have to reloped and are de-veloping in the experience of the American prepared.

people.

He led up to the question of industrial monopolies. The difference in conditions, he said, he thought would bring the supreme test of the organic law. Under such circumstances, he said, the part of the legal fraternity in solving the problems would be most important.

Evidence in the Molineux Case.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne of

New York announced yesterday that the

arrangement of the evidence alleged to con-

neet Roland B. Molineux with the death of

ton and Lee University of Virginia.

Gen. Brooke in an internal dispute.

Congo blood.

delegates.



"All ready to start?"

"Yes; here is my Ivory Soap, that finishes my packing. I always lay in a supply before going on the road. It is one of the comforts a traveling man can carry

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The "Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent upon request.

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TRUSTS STILL HIS THEME.

William Jennings Bryan Gives Them

Another Sharp Poke. Mr. William Jennings Bryan was enthusiastically received at Columbus, Ohio, last night at a dollar banquet at the Young Men's Democratic Club, where he was the principal speaker. About 1,000 persons attended the dinner. Mr. Bryan said in part: "The Chicago platform applied Jeffersonian principles to the questions then Lefore the country. Every plank in that platform was a democratic plank and not one plank could be taken from the platform without injury to the party's chances of success. Sometimes we hear a suggestion that the sliver plank should be drop-

the persons who were never on it. Those who aided in the adoption of the Chicago platform are still true to its principles and a multitude of those who are

ped or amended, but, as a rule, those who

threaten to get off the platform are really

ciples and a multitude of those who are opposed to its adoption have been converted to it within the last three years.

"The money question is neither dead nor sleeping. Can the gold standard be regarded as satisfactory when a republican President sent a commission to Europe to secure aid in getting rid of it? Every argument made in favor of an international agreement is a condemnation of the gold agreement is a condemnation of the gold standard. The failure of the commissi secure foreign aid in the restoration of bi-metallism is conclusive proof that we must act alone if we expect relief from mono-metallism, while the refusal of our opponents to suggest any other ratio is evidthat 16 to 1 is the only ratio at which b

one, it has grown in interest and imance because the trusts have grown in number. Attorney General Griggs is re-ported as saying 'If anything is done to number, and as saying 'If anything is uone to control the trusts, it must be done by the states. No one who has examined this subject will believe that state legislation is sufficient. The federal government must is sufficient. sufficient. The federal government must influence extends beyond the limits in the state in which it is organized.
"The President, through his Attorney General, can enforce he law now in existence. If that law is not sufficient he can

recommend laws which are sufficient. If the Constitution will not permit the extin-guishment of trusts, he can recommend an amendment to the Constitution conferring upon the federal government ample power to enable the government to destroy the monopoly principle in industry.

"The republican party, through its administration, could extinguish its trusts if

it desired to do so. It is powerless to dea with the question because it mortgaged it-self to the trusts to obtain the money necessary to carry the last election. When the methods employed in the last election are understood no one need wonder that the Attorney General is undisturbed by the watering of stock, the discharge of travel-ing men and the extortion practiced on the consumer."

In the last part of his speech Mr. Bryan In the last part of his speech Mr. Bryan denounced imperialism, saying:
"Let us give to the Filipinos the same assurance of independence that we have given to the Cubans. Let us assure them of our intention to establish a stable government which, when established, will be their government, not our. Let us assure them that we shall stand by them like an elder brother, and say to other nations: "Hands off!" Let this republic work out its destiny."

Ohio Association of Democratic Clubs was organized with Gen. E. B. Finley of Bucyrus as permanent chairman, and Chas. L. Swain of Cincinnati, secretary. About 100 delegates assembled in the board of trade auditorium where the convention was held.

Resolutions were adopted reaffirming allegiance to the Chicago platfrom, and which "demand the renomination of that fearless champion of the democracy and the people's rights, William Jennings Bryan." The resolutions further declared "the conduct of the national administration as to the Phillipines to be repugnant to every line of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence." Militarism, autocracy and Resolutions were adopted reaffirming al-Independence. Militarism, autocracy and trusts are denounced and the election of United States senators by the people de-

DANGER AT SANTIAGO.

American Adventurers Refuse to Re

Four new cases of yellow fever, all in the city, were officially reported yesterday at Santiago. Two deaths were reported. The camp on the Morro road is so far ealthy, but a dangerous element, difficult to control, exists in the presence of numer-

ous American adventurers, who are usually hard drinkers and refuse to respect the health regulations. date 132 fever cases have been rein Santiago, and twenty-seven

\$3,000,000 More From Dawson. Advices from Dawson state that the steamer Robert Kerr left there June 20 with over \$3,000,000 worth of gold dust

HARBOK LINES

Recommendations of Their Establishment Approved Today.

EXPLANATION BY GENERAL WILSON

Reports of Officers in Charge of Potomac Improvement

BULKHEADS AND WHARVES

The Secretary of War has referred to the ners of the District the reports of army engineer officers in regard to the establishment of harbor lines in the Potomac river at Washington in accordance with various acts of Congress.

In a letter to the Secretary of War Gen. Wilson explained the matter briefly, as

Gen. Wilson's Letter. "By letter of February 21, 1893, this office directed Maj. C. E. L. B. Davis, corps of engineers, then in charge of the improvement of the locality, to consider and report upon the subject of the establishment of harbor lines in the Potomac river at Washington, D. C., having in view the provisions of the river and harbor act of August 2, 1882, and the provisions of section 12 of the act of September 19, 1890. Major Davis gave the subject careful con-Major Davis gave the subject careful consideration and submitted two reports, one dated August 15, 1894, in which he described a buikhead line extending around the area reclaimed by the United States from Easby's Point, near the foot of 7th street northwest to the southwest abutment of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's bridge across the Washington channel; the other, dated December 30, 1895, in which is described a buikhead line along the water front of the city of Washington on the Washington channel between the Long Washington channel between the Long bridge, at the foot of 14th street west, and the junction of the Anacostia and Potomac rivers, off the lower end of the United States arsenal grounds. (A map showing by full red lines the bulkhead lines described

in both reports and recommended by Major Davis is also submitted.)
"In his report of December 30, 1895, Major Davis also recommends that so much of the wharf line of the Anacostia river as lies south of reservation No. 5 (U. S. arganal grayings) shall be regarded as a bulksenal grounds) shall be regarded as a bulk-head line, subject to such modifications as may be found convenient and economical in the construction of a wall, in order that the triangular area thus inclosed might be filled in as contemplated by the plans for the improvement of the Anacostia river.

"These papers have been considered by Lieut. Col. Charles J. Allen, corps of en-

gineers, the officer now in charge of the Potomac river improvement, whose report is submitted herewith. "Concurring in the views of these offi-cers, I recommend approval by the Secre-

tary of War of the accompanying reports and the establishment under the provi-sions of section 11 of the river and harbor act approved March 3, 1800, of the lines se-lected."

Col. Allen's Report. In his report Lieut. Col. Allen says:

"The wharf and bulkhead lines laid down on the map accompanying the within report (that of Maj. Davis) are regarded as good and sufficient. The wharf line for the Washington channel leaves a channel in front of and generally parallel to it, of about 800 feet width, divided as follows: Commencing at the wharf line, 400 feet width, with depth of 20 feet; then 250 feet. with 12 feet in depth; then 150 feet, grad-ually diminishing in depth from 12 feet to 6 feet at the wall line of Potomac Park. The wharf line, as shown on the map, was described in a project approved by act of Congress of August 2, 1882. Should the needs of commerce ever demand a small advance of the wharf line, the channel can be correspondingly dredged. Any advance of the line, however, would diminish the turning room for steamers. Approval of the harbor lines as laid down on the map accompanying the within report is respect-

Maj. Davis, in his report of August 15, 1894, says that the line laid down on the map "is that of the lower edge of the stone retaining wall built around the filled-in area where it reached the plane of mean low water, except where the line crosses the sewer canal and the inlet of the tidal reservoir, in the latter cases being the prolongation of the line; the line is, therefore, a bulkhead line. As no wall or piers are to be built on this area, no pier head line is put down.

* * The lengths of the chords, the arcs and the radii of curvature are com-puted, and the bearings are true, not mag-

In his report of December, 1895, making additional recommendations in regard to the bulkhead lines along the river front, Maj. Davis says:

Heterogeneous Collection of Wharves "The Washington channel front, between the Long bridge, at 14th street west, and the upper end of the arsenal grounds, at P street south, is occupied by a heterogeneous collection of wharves of varied shapes, widths, lengths and construction. Some of these are open pile wharves, but most of them are solid, being built with faces of timber, crib work or stone, and filled in with earth. Most of the wharves have buildings upon them. The existing bulkneads are irregular in line and of st varied construction. Water street, which extends along the entire front from 15th street west to P street south, has numerous car tracks upon it, while its westerly side is car tracks upon it, while its westerly side is lined with wooden storehouses and other buildings, many of them projecting beyond the line of the street, as established Feb-ruary 22, 1830, by the President of the United States. In view of the existing conditions, it was evident that no intelligent action could be taken without a detailed survey of this entire front, and the preparation of a working map showing the loca-tion of the various wharves, buildings, etc., as well as Water street and the adjacent

Davis then details the work performed in connection with the survey of the river and the necessities of the situa-tion, an important factor in which was the width required for traffic along Water street. He says further:

The Bulkhead Lines.

"Bulkhead lines laid down as indicated do not vary greatly from the existing buikheads upon the lower section of Water street, and do not, therefore, infringe materially upon the existing tidal space in the channel. Along the upper sections of Water street, where the wharves are, for the most part, solid, a material increase in the tidal space will be secured when the bulkhead is built and open pile wharves are substituted for those now filled in. Along the arsenal for those now filled in. Along the arsenal grounds the existing wall furnishes a desirable bulkhead line for the upper half of the reservation, while the general line of this bulkhead extended to the initial point of the wharf line of the Anacostia river will rectify the irregularities in the arsenal wall and improve existing conditions. It is proposed to fill in the triangular space at the junction of the two rivers, as a shoal naturally forms there and the space. space at the junction of the two rivers, as a shoal naturally forms there and the space is not needed for wharfage. Lines have been laid down on the working map in accordance with the above general principles and found to be entirely practicable. • • • It is further recommended that so much of the wharf line of the Anacostia river as lies south of reservation No. 5 shall be regarded as a bulkhead line subject to such garded as a bulkhead line, subject to such modifications as may be found convenient and economical in the construction wall, in order that the triangular area thus inclosed may be filled in, as contemplated by the plans for the improvement of Ana-

"The wharf line shown on the map along he Washington channel was recommended "The whart line snown on the map along the Washington channel was recommended by the beard of engineers on the improvement of the Potomac river, and is understood to have been adopted by Congress in approving the plan of improvement by the act of August 2, 1882. This line is described as follows:

The Whart Line Described. "Commencing at a point 25 feet outside the northwest corner of Riggs' wharf, running thence in a straight line to a point 15 feet outside the southwest corner of the lower wharf of the Great Falls Ice Company, thence in a straight line to a point

andria Ferry Company's slip, thence in a straight line to the southwest corner of the wharf of the Inland and Seaboard Company, and continuing to a point 140 feet above the first angle in the arsenal wall and 220 feet west of said will, thence to a point 130 feet outside the arsenal wall at the site of the old penitentiary wharf, thence to a point 10 feet west of the northwest corner of the existing arsenal wharf. "The sea wall (and bulkhead line) on the southwestery side of the Weshington chan-

TO PRESERVE PEACE DON'T BORROW TROUB!

Text of Mediation and Arbitration Convention Submitted at The Hague

OFFER OF GOOD OFFICES FRIENDLY

"The sea wall (and builthead line) on the southwesterly side of the Washington channel bounding section ill of the reclaimed area is substantially parallel to the above mentioned wharf line. The entire space between these two lines is required for the turning and navigation of steamers.

"The space between the proposed Water street builthead line and the wharf line shown will afford wharves and slips with depths ranging from 167 to 275 feet, which is regarded as sufficient."

The establishment of the proposed harbor lines will undoubtedly be approved by the Secretary of War, provided the District Commissioners agree with the army engineer officers. Functions of the Proposed Court and Its Workings.

COMMITTEE ADJOURNS

The Hague yesterday and discussed the scheme for the mediation and arbitration convention which was drawn up by the drafting committee.

Many of the delegates saw the proposals for the first time Thursday, and had not had time to consult their governments. Consequently, it was decided that when the day's session was ended the committee would adjourn until Monday, July 17, in order to allow the delegates time to consult their governments and receive their

probably play an important part in the final instructions. The scheme was headed "The Draft of Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Conflict." The first part dealt with the maintenance of general peace; the second part with arbitration.

army gun is a six-pounder of the Driggs type, and is mounted upon a parapet carriage which admits of the please being fired with the same rapidity as upon a naval mount, while it can be easily transported from place to place—in fact, the new weapon is a combination of a field and coast defense gun. Its use will be principally to protect the torpedoes in the harbors by throwing such an overwhelming shower of shot and shell that no small boat could live within its zone of fire. The gun and carriage rest upon the parapet of the fort, and are held rigidly in position by means of a V-shaped steel anchorage, which is worked under the center of the axie. Should it be desired to concentrate the fire upon any particular point, the anchorage The Proposed Convention. The proposed convention as it came before the committee was as follows: Article I-With the object of preventing. as far as possible, recourse to force in international relations, the signatory powers agree to use all endeavors to effect by pacific means a settlement of the differpacific means a settlement of the differences which may arise among them.

Article II—The signatory powers decide that in cases of serious difference or conflict they will, before appealing to arms, have recourse, so far as circumstances permit, to the good offices or mediation of one or several friendly powers.

Article III—Independently of this, the signatory powers deem it useful that several of the powers not committed to the arbitration scheme shall, on their own initiative, offer, as far as circumstances

Should it be desired to concentrate the fire upon any particular point, the anchorage is unhooked and the carriage rolled away to any point of the beach. A small spade at the rear of the trail piece can be released, and, taking against the ground, holds the gun in position.

The semi-automatic gun is also a sixpounder, and is the first completed of fiftyone for the navy. It is expected to work a revolution in rapid-fire guns, for with it one for the navy. It is expected to work a revolution in rapid-fire guns, for with it a speed of sixty shots per minute was attained yesterday, which is twice that recorded by the six-pounder when worked by hand. Another important feature is that it reduces the crew of a six-pounder from four to two men, one of whom throws in fixed ammunition as a person throws coal into a initiative, offer, as far as circumstances permit, their good offices for mediation to the contending states. The right of offering their good offices belongs to powers not connected with the conflict, even dur-ing the course of hostilities, which act can never be regarded as an unfriendly act.
Article IV—The part of mediator consists ammunition as a person throws coal into a furnace, while the other fires as the breech n reconciling conflicting claims and ap peasing resentment which may have arisen between contending states.

Article V—The functions of mediators

furnace, while the other hres as the older lock closes automatically.

Among those present were Col. J. J.
Astor, Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, Cor-nelius Vanderblit, jr., E. J. Berwind, Capt.
S. D. Sigsbee, U. S. N.; L. V. Clark, Wade H. Washington, Gen. J. Fred Pierson, Chas.
Worthington, H. C. Graef, Commander W. cease from the moment it may be stated by one of the contending parties or by the ediator himself that the compromise or H. washington, Gen. J. Fred Fierson, Chas. Worthington, H. C. Graef, Commander W. H. Driggs, U. S. N.; George S. McAlpin, H. Edwards Ficken, Dr. E. White, L. L. Driggs, Howard Carr, Robert Graves and W. N. King. basis of an amicable understanding pro-posed by him has not been accepted.

Mediators Act Only as Counsel. Article VI-Good offices and mediation have the exclusive character of counsel and are devoid of obligatory force.

Article VII-The acceptance of mediation, unless othewise stipulated, may have the effect of interrupting the obligation of preparing for war. If the acceptance super venes after the opening of hostilities it shall not interrupt, unless by a convention of a contrary tenor, military operations

that may be proceeding.

Article VIII—The signatory powers agree in recommending the application of special mediation in the event of threatened interruption of peace between members. Con-tending states may each choose a power to which they will intrust the mission of entering into a negotiation with a power chosen by the other side, with the object of preventing a rupture of pacific relations, or, in the event of hostilities, of restoring

ident of the Congress, enjoyed the privilege of presentation, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press yesterday evening: "I had never seen the queen before and I see the control of the second techniques and I see the control of the second techniques and I see the control of the second techniques and I see the second techniques are second techniques and I see the second techniques are second techniques and I see the second techniques and I see the second techniques are second techniques and I see the second techniques are second techniques and I see the second techniques are second techniques and I see the second techniques are second techniques and I see the second techniques are second techniques and I see the second techniques are second techniques and I see the second techniques are second techniques and I see the second techniques are second techniques and I see the second techniques are second techniques and I see the second techniques are second techniques and I see the second techniques are second techniques and I see the second techniques are second techniques are second techniques and I second techniques are second techniques and I second techniques are second techniques are second techniques are second tech Articles IX to XIV provide for the institution of an international commission of inquiry for the verification of facts in cases of minor disputes not affecting the vital looking into her wonderful face. I saw her, as her life is going out, welcoming the women's movement, which is the preinterest or honor of states, but impossible of settlement by ordinary diplomacy. The report of an inquiry commission will not force an arbitral judgment, leaving the contending parties full liberty to either conclude an amicable arrangement on the basis of the report or have recourse ulteriorly to who are visiting me return without giv-ing them a cup of tea."
"Sir Arthur Bigge, the queen's private

mediation or arbitration. The Court of Arbitration.

secretary, replied: 'But, your majesty, they Articles IV to XIX set forth the general are here in hundreds."
"I do not care, said the queen, 'if they objects and benefits which it is hoped to deare here in thousands. They must all have a cup of tea when they come to see me.'
"And we had it in the queen's palace, rive from the arbitration court, and declare signing the convention implies an undertak ing to submit in good faith to arbitral judgment. of our country."

Mrs. Sewall said: "The queen looked ten

Article XX-With the object of facilitating an immediate recourse to arbitra-tion for international differences not regulated by diplomatic means, the signator powers uncertake to organize in the fo ed us each full in the eyes with a quick, keen glance. Her voice is melodious, and there is a total absence of certain lines of owing manner a permanent court of arbitration accessible at all times and exercis ing its functions, unless otherwise stipu-lated, between the contending parties in conformity with the rules of procedure in-

serted in the present convention.

Article XXI—This court is to have competency in all arbitration cases, unless the contending parties come to an understand ng for the establishment of special arbitra

for jurisdiction.

Article XXII—An international bureau es tablished at The Hague and placed under the direction of a permanent secretary general will serve as the office of the court

It shall be the intermediary for communica-tions concerning meetings. The court is to have the custody of archives and the mangement of all administrative affairs. Appointment of Arbitrators.

Article XXIII-Each of the signatory powers shall appoint, within three months of the ratification of the present article, not more than four persons of recognized competence in questions of international law enjoying the highest moral consideration and prepared to accept the functions of ar bitrator. The persons thus nominated will be entered as members of the court on a list which will be communicated by the bureau to all the signatory powers. Any modifica-tion of the list will be brought by the bureau to the knowledge of the signatory powers. Two or more powers may agree together regarding the nomination of one or more members, and the same person may be chosen by the different powers. Men bers of the court are to be appointed for the term of six years. The appointments are renewable. In case of the death or resignation of a member of the court the va-cancy is to be filled in accordance with the regulations made for the original noming

Article XXIV-The signatory powers who desire to apply to the court for a settlement of differences shall select from the general list a number of arbitrators, to be fixed by agreen ent. They will notify the bureau of their intention of applying to the court and give the names of the arbitrators they may have selected. In the absence of a convention to the contrary an arbitral tribunal t to be constituted in accordance with the rules of Article XXXI. Arbitrators thus ominated to form an arbitral tribunal for a matter or question will meet on the date fixed by the contending parties. Article XXI—The tribunal will usually

sit at The Hague, but may sit else by consent of the contending powers. Not Signing Convention No Bar.

Article XXVI-The powers not signing he conventions may apply to the court uner the condition prescribed by the present onvention. Article XXVII-The signatory powers

may consider it their duty to call attention to the existence of the permanent court to any of their friends between whom a con-flict is threatening, which must always be regarded as a tender of good offices.

Article XXVIII—A permanent council, composed of the diplomatic representatives of the signatory powers residing at The Hague and the Netherland foreign minister, who will exercise the functions of president, will be constituted at The Hague

Mrs. Katharine J. Adams is now practically completed. The evidence, both new and old, according to Mr. Osborne, will be prepresident, will be constituted at the Hague as soon as possible after the ratification of the present act. The council will be charged to establish and organize the in-ternational bureau, which will remain unsented to the grand jury on Tuesday next. It is understood that Assistant District Attorney Osborne, when the testimony in the murder case is brought to the attention ternational bureau, which will remain under its direction and control. The countril will notify the powers of the constitution of the court and arrange its installation, draw up the standing orders and other necessary regulations, will decide questions likely to arise in regard to the working of the tribunal, have absolute powers concerning the appointment, suspension or dismissal of functionaries or employee, will fix the moluments and salaries and control the general expenditure. The presence of the grand jury, will endeavor to intro-duce as evidence some enlarged photo-graphs of Molineux's handwriting which have been made from specimens in the pos-session of the police. The Best Prescription for Matacia Chilis and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTE-LESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply Iron and Qui-ninein a testeless form. No cure, no pay. Price, Sec. mb25-a,w-52t

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Martin's Cold and Grippe Cure.
Martin's Croup Cure.
Martin's Chills, Fever and Marida Cure. Dr. Martin's Bladder Cure. Martin's Governheen Cure. Martin's Headache Cure. Martin's Headache Cure. Martin's Heart Care.
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of five members at duly convened meetings will constitute a quorum. Decisions are to be taken by a majority of the votes. The council will address annually to the signatory powers a report of the labors of the court, the working of its administrative services and of its expenditure.

Expenses of the Bureau. Article XXIX-The expenses of the bu-

reau are to be borne by the signatory powers in the proportion fixed for the in ternational bureau of the universal postal

Article XXX-The powers who accept arbitration will sign a special act, clearly defining the object of the dispute as well as the scope of the arbitrators. The powers' act confirms the undertaking of parties to submit in good faith to the arbitration judgment.
Article XXXI—Arbitration functions may

be conferred upon a single arbitrator or on several arbitrators designated by the parties at their discretion, or chosen from among the members of the permanent court established by the present act. Unless otherwise decided the formation of the arbitration tribunal is to be effected as follows: Each party will appoint two arbitrators, who will choose a chief arbitrator. In case of a division, the selection is to be in-trusted to a third power whom the parties will designate. If an agreement is not effected in this manner, each party is to designate a different power and the choice of a chief arbitrator is devolved upon them. Article XXXII-When an arbitrator is a sovereign or head of a state, the arbitral procedure depends exclusively on his au-

Choosing Chief Arbitrator.

Article XXXIII-The chief arbitrator is president de jure. When the tribunal does not contain a chief of arbitration, the tribunal may appoint its own president. He may be designated by the contending parties, or, failing this, by the arbitration

Articles XXXIV to L provide for the appointment of councillors, the selection of the languages to be employed and the rules of procedure in the court, whose sittings are to be behind closed doors.

Article LI—A judgment agreed to by a

majority vote is to be set forth in writing. giving the full reasons, and is to be signed by each member, the minority recording its sent and signing it. es LII to LIII-The decision of the court is to be read at a public sitting in the presence of the agents or counsel of the contending parties, who shall finally decide the matter at Issue and close the

arbitration proceedings.

The concluding clauses relate to the revision of proceedings in the case of the dis-covery of a new fact and provide that each power bears its own each power bears its own expenses and agreed share of the cost of the tribunal without prejudice to the penalties imposed.

One Article Amended. During the discussion the plenary committee amended article VIII so as to provide that when powers between whom there

is a serious dispute accept mediation they cease all direct relations in regard to the disputed question, which shall be considered exclusively referred to the mediatory Three additional paragraphs regarding

the permanent court were also adopted, at the request of Prof. Zorn of the German delegation; Count Nigra, head of the Italian delegatio. and Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, as follows:
"Mambas of the permanent court shall "Members of the permanent court shall enjoy and exercise all the functions of diplomatic privileges and immunities.
"The bureau is authorized to place its offices and organization at the disposal of

offices and organization at the disposal of the signatory powers for the proper exercise of any special arbitral jurisdiction.

"The signatory powers undertake to communicate to the bureau a copy of any stipulation regarding arbitration decided by them, and all judgments of the permanent court, and they undertake to communicate to the bureau the laws, regulations and documents setting forth the execution of judgments pronounced by the court."

The reporter of the committee explaine lengthily the motives which inspired the drafting committee in elaborating

M. Bourgeois, head of the French delegaas. Bourgeois, nead of the French delega-tion, thanked the reporter in warm terms, and congratulated him upon his remarkable exposition, which, he said, would remain an official commentary upon the provisions formulated, both for the delegates and for their governments. ALGER WILL NOT RESIGN.

Says He Will Remain in Cabinet and Denies Combination With Pingree.

"I have no intention of resigning from the cabinet." Secretary of War Alger made the foregoing statement yesterday in New York in the course of an interview. He also talked considerably about his much-advertised candidacy for United States senator. He denied that any political "combination" exists between himself and Governor Pingree.

"We had a talk," he said, "and the stories sent out about it contained just enough truth to make them interesting. Week before last, while I was in Detroit, several prominent republicans called on me. Governor Pingree was one of them. They asked if I intended to be a candidate for United States senator next year. I told them that in the sense of seeking the elec-tion at the hands of the legislature I was certainly not a candidate, and that if friends should put me forward they need not expect me to put any money into the campaign. They expressed pleasure at my campaign. They expressed pleasure at my position, and said I could count upon their support. The friendship of Governor Pin-gree surprised me, for I had opposed his election for governor, and he and I do not agree upon some important points. But you and I.' he said, 'are both against trusts and we favor the election of United States

senators by the people.'
"He told me he was opposed to the reelection of Senator McMillan, and that if election of Senator McMillan, and the contest were between McMillan and me he would aid me. He said he voted for President McKinley, for the republican President McKinley, to pleasing him. He platform came nearest to pleasing him. He said he would vote for McKinley again if the present prosperity continues and the platform satisfies him better than the other political platforms."

VICE CHANCELLOR REVERSED.

important Opinion Fixing Power of New Jersey Corporations.

At Trenton, N. J., yesterday the New Jersey court of errors and appeals, in a very sweeping opinion, reversed the decision of Vice Chancellor Grey in the cases of the Trenton Potteries Company against Richard C.Oliphant and others. The Trenton Potteries Company is the so-called sanitary ware trust, formed a few years ago by the purchase of five sanitary potteries in Trenton, including the Oliphant. The potteries selling out all entered into a written agreement not to start again anywhere in the United States, except Nevada and Arizona. Subsequently the Oliphant started in opposition, and Vice Chancellor Grey refused to restrain the Oliphant, taking the ground that the contract was in restraint of trade. The court of errors today said it is not a question whether sanitary ware is a ne-cessity of life, and also remarked that the contract did not take out of business any large proportion of those engaged in it. The significant part of the opinion is that corporations in New Jersey have, under authority of legislative acts, the right to buy the capital stock and business of other corporations, and that a contract such as that made by Oliphant would be necessary to secure the full benefit of such purchase. The court said it must be guided by the legislative authority given to those corporations, and therefore holds the contract made by Oliphant to be enforcible, regardcontract did not take out of business any made by Oliphant to be enforcible, regard-less of the question whether it restrains

King Milan's Assailant.

The man who attempted to assassinate former King Milan at Belgrade Thursday evening, firing four shots from a revolver at him, and wounding him slightly in the at him, and wounding him slightly in the back, is a fireman named Gjura Knezevir, employed by the municipality. It is supposed he was hired by an enemy of Milan. Fourteen members of the former radical central committee, including ex-Premier Tauchanovics, were arrested on suspicion of being connected with the attempt at assassination. Another ex-premier, Pasics, has been put under police supervision.

Refreshing. Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A few drope added to half a glace